

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

GENTS' OUTFITTERS

SPECIALISTS

IN EVENING

WEAR

COURT

SHOES

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DRESS

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BOOTS

IN

SMART

SHAPES

*Soft and Stiff
Dress Shirts*

DRESS CLOVES

DRESS TIES

DRESS SOCKS

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

28, Queen's Road.

(Opposite Clock Tower)

Nervous Prostration.

A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

Just as the best scorcher the great gods and goddesses of the sky, so it seems to suck up, as it were, the vitality of the body, and reduce its nervous force to a small amount. The inevitable result of this continued depletion of the nervous energy is, of course, if left unchecked, to develop into nervous prostration, which is one of the great inimical forces of China. By lowering the action of the most vital function of the system, it makes the individual fall an easy victim to the diseases which are so prevalent, either as the result of the heat, or through inhaling the germs which flourish in the dark atmosphere, or swallowing them.

Even when none of these diseases supervenes, however, nervous prostration is so debilitating in its effects, so profound in the wear it induces, so detrimental to mental effort, and so opposed to physical exertion, that the sufferer rapidly becomes unfit for the ordinary duties and pleasures of life, and desires only to be left undisturbed while he laments his miserable plight.

Happily, a means exists of overcoming the depression, of making good the over-act on the nervous forces, of recovering an alert and vigorous physical condition, and of obtaining, once again, an active brain with all that it implies in the way of keen perception, concentration of mind, a clear, comprehensive grasp of any subject to which unwavering attention has to be given, and, in short, of once more having the nerves keyed to the highest pitch of healthy activity, so that the individual has again a sane mind in a sane body.

THE OUTLOOK CHANGED.

All this and more are done by Sanatogen, which the medical profession unanimously acclaim as the most revitalising preparation and the greatest reconstituent known to science. It is, universally, described as "the tonic food with lasting effects," for, unlike other tonics, those who take it never get any reaction or depression as if they have left it off.

Another point in which it does not resemble other tonics is that it may be taken for any length of time without losing one iota of its power.

Sanatogen, indeed, is not to be regarded as a medicine. It is a food, for it supplies certain elements which are highly essential to the well-being of the body. These elements may, indeed, be obtained from other foods, and they are obtained in this way under normal conditions of life. From these other foods, however, the digestive processes cannot extract them, with the same care, as assimilate them with the same rapidity. When, therefore, the nervous forces are depleted and the body is weakened, the essential elements are still less readily assimilated from the ordinary food, or are not assimilated at all. Under such circumstances, Sanatogen, by the care with which it furnishes phosphorus to the weakened system, soon induces a feeling of vigorous strength. In some people this is so immediate that, as a well-known author has written, "immediately after taking it I feel as if a stream of liquid life has been poured into me."

A GREAT PERSONAL EXPERIENCE. Dr. Andrew Wilson, the eminent writer on health topics, states: "The main reason for the high value of Sanatogen is found in the fact that only from phosphorus, supplied as it is in and by this remedy, can the living cells of the body form the phosphorised fats and other complex substances which represent, in part, the substance of the nervous tissues. This is the reason, then, why Sanatogen has obtained its high reputation. It restores the wear and tear of the most vital parts of our frame, and, above all, it gives to brain and nerves their essential food in precisely the form in which they are capable of readily receiving and assimilating it. My first knowledge of Sanatogen was derived from certain medical reports regarding its value as a tonic and restorative in nervous and allied troubles. The medical journals, I found, were loud in its praise."

Dr. Wilson's statements are based on his personal knowledge of Sanatogen. "Feeling an urgent need of tonic treatment," he writes, "I resolved to give Sanatogen a fair trial. The results were all that could be desired. The general state of feebleness rapidly disappeared, and was replaced by a sense of returning vigour. The appetite improved, and weight was gained much more rapidly after taking Sanatogen than before this remedy was tried. I have, therefore, reason to feel grateful that my attention was directed to this preparation, and further acquainted with its powers, both of cure and of preventing many forms of disease, has only more firmly convinced me that its merits are of a very high order indeed."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in China, will be sent, free, on application, mentioning the *Hong Kong Telegraph*, to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, from whom also Sanatogen can be purchased. Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Druggists.

THROUGH NIAGARA WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

On Saturday, Sept. 24, Mr. Bobby Leach, of Niagara Falls, Ont., made a trip through the whirlpool rapids in a barrel, starting from the Old Maid of the Mist and landing at Caillier's bridge. Except for a few scratches and bruises Leach, who claims to have made the trip several times before, was unhurt. Leach entered the rapids at 3.57 and went through them in three minutes, riding the time down was smoothly. The great waves caught the barrel and hurled it clear of the water, but it floated safely and went on to the whirlpool without mishap. Five times the barrel circled the whirlpool, keeping close to the outer edge, away from the rocks. At the fourth and of the pool it was caught in an intricate way, and rolled in a circle. It was then that a hole appeared in the barrel, and water began to enter. Leach, however, was not alarmed, and continued to ride the rapids until he reached the bottom of the pool. He then emerged, and was found by a boatman who had been sent to look for him. Leach was then taken to the hospital, where he was treated for his injuries. He was then discharged, and returned to his home in Niagara Falls.

A MADMAN AT BAY.

THREE KILLED AND WOUND.

FIRE AND WATER USED.

Rome, 11th Oct. A remarkable affair here, in which a madman is the central figure, has already had fatal consequences, and the madman is still untried. The individual in question, a man named Mondada, forty years of age, was suddenly seized with an attack of madness last evening.

Arming himself with three rifles, a revolver, and a quantity of cartridges, he barricaded himself in his house and threatened to shoot any one who sought to enter. All to-day police detectives and doctors have been trying to persuade the madman to come forth, and he has even withstood a cascade of water, which was poured into the house by firemen.

While the house was thus beset, he came out on the balcony and fired at random, killing a woman and wounding two others. A huge crowd has collected at a safe distance round the house, and the firemen are still waiting to flood the madman out, but hitherto he has withstood the siege.

Mondada, after successfully resisting the siege of his house since Monday evening, was captured by the police this morning after a desperate struggle. The police were cheered by a large crowd. — Reuters.

The Central News correspondent says that the police ill fire for the purpose of smoking the man out. Throughout the night, however, he remained at the window, shooting indiscriminately, though happily without causing any further injury, and it was only when he was overcome by the dense smoke around him that the police triumphed. Mondada was brought out unconscious and nearly suffocated.

LOTTERY WINNER.

A wise man, Mr. Dacles, a house painter, wise as well as lucky, says the *Telegraph*. He has just won a £10,000 prize, and he has disappeared. He held the lucky ticket in the Grand Combination Liquidation Lottery, after which there are to be no more lotteries in France. He told his neighbours and his colleagues of his good fortune in the first blush of joy, then repented of his rashness and feared wisdom. After that whenever he was congratulated he shook his head gloomily, and said that he had made a mistake. He had not the lucky number after all. Then he suddenly vanished, leaving no address. He had won the £10,000 right enough but no cadger will trace him. He has taken a cosy hundred a year flat, bettering his income of £60 a year, and moved his few sticks of furniture into it from his attic; but no one knows the address of his new flat. He seems to deserve his luck, for he is now going to marry the best girl, for whom he had been long for years, not having enough to set up house for.

Public Company

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A FINAL DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15 per cent for the year ending 28th February, 1910. COUPON No. 15 is payable on and November 15th at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Canton and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE, Agents. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [685]

Intimations.



MAGISTRACY.

IT is hereby notified that a meeting of the LICENSING BOARD will be held in the Council Chamber at 2.15 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1910, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinances, 1878-1909, viz.:-

From one PAUL FRANK THOMPSON for a Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises numbered 148-150 Queen's Road Central and 69-71 Wellington Street, under the sign of "THE STAG HOTEL."

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary to the Licensing Board, Hongkong, 11th November, 1910. [711]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,500,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House & Land, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertakes and Executes. SHAW, TONG & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [711]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

IN DARTMOUTH STREET

HONGKONG

Intimations.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed—something, or somebody, with a reputation, with a good record, with a history that justifies our confidence. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same disease—a series of cures that prove its merit and inspire confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WATSON'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it, and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. For the purposes for which it is commended it is honest, true and practical. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable, as honey, and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrophulous, Aneurism, Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion, Blood Impurities and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Dr. J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrophulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and deprived nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SUBSCRIBERS AND GUESTS are reminded that the Ball will be held in the CITY HALL from 5 to 7 P.M. on the following days:

TUESDAY, November 15th, 1910. DANCING SHOES MUST BE WORN BY ALL DANCERS.

The Committee desire to draw the attention of members and friends to complaints lodged as to the inconvenience caused by the attendance of children at the Practice Dance, and in consequence, request that children may not, in future, be brought on these occasions.

P. S. JAMESON, Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, Hongkong, 4th November, 1910. [693]

LAU PING KEE.

DEALER IN USED POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

HAS also a Large Assortment of XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in Stock. Prices Moderate.

MONEY CHANGER.

No. 10, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910. [687]

GENTLEMEN,

WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3 yds.—double width.

Pyjama Suits, Woollen, Flannel and Flannelette.

Silk Scarves, assorted colours; Scarf Pins, rolled gold and gold plated; Dress Neck Ties, White and Black.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.

NO. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 15th November, 1910. [682]

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPAKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a Specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Good Port Orders sent.

Respectfully,

OSMAN & CASUM.

HONGKONG

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 10th Nov. 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 cwt.

DUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beefsteak—Prime cut—Mol Long Pa 2	30
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yek	22
" Roast—Shin	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam	22
" Soup, Tong Yek	20
" Steak—Ngau Yek Pa	22
" Sliced—Ngau Lam	22
" Sausage—Ngau Yek Chang	26
" Bullock's Brakes—Know	9
" Tongue steak—Ngau Li	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	20
" Head—Ngau Tau	15
" Heart—Ngau Sun	18
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	18
" Kidneys—Ngau Yik	18
" Tail—Ngau Mei	18
" Liver—Ngau Gon	18
" Tripe (mashed)—Ngau To	18
" Sliced—Head and Feet—Ngau Chai	18
" Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwai	18
" Leg—Young Fat	18
" Shoulder—Young Fat	18
" Pig's Chubbings—Chai cheng	18
" Brisket—Chai Know	18
" Feet—Chai Keok	18
" Fry—Chai Chai	18
" Head—Chai Tau	18
" Heart—Chai Sun	18
" Kidneys—Chai Yin	18
" Liver—Chai Koon	18
" Pork Chop—Chai Fat Kwai	18
" Corned—Ham Chai Yek	18
" Leg—Chai Fat	18
" Fat or Lard—Chai Yek	18
" Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat	18
" Kid—Young Fat	18
" Kidneys—Young Fat	18
" Liver—Young Fat	18
" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chai Chai	18
" Suet Beef—Song Ngau Yek	18
" Mutton—Song Young Fat	18
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yek	18
" Sausage—Ngau Chai Yek Tong	18

POULTRY.

	Cents.
Chicken—Kai Chai	10
" Capons, Large, Small—Siu Kai	10
" Ducks—Ap	10
" Doves—Fai Kai	10
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	10
" Fowls, Canton—Kai	10
" Hens—Hoi Nam Kai	10
" Geese—Hoi	10
" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Yek	10
" Nge	10
" Mink Deer—Wong Keng	10
" Hare—To Chai	10
" Partridge—Chai Khoo	10
" Phasian—Shai Kai	10
" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	10
" Hoku—Hoku Pak Kap	10
" Quail—Um Chai	10
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chai	10
" Salpe—Sa Chai	10
" Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	10
" Hen—Na	10
" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap	10
" Teal, Shanghai, Sulap	10
" Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Sulap	10

FISH.

	Cents.
" Barbel—Ka Yek	10
" Bream—Siu Yek	10
" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Shai Yek	10
" Carp—Li Yek	10
" Catfish—Chai Yek	10
" Codfish—Mun Yek	10
" Crab—Hoi	10
" Cuttle Fish—Mak Yek	10
" Dab—Sa Mang Yek	10
" Dace—Wong Mei Lin	10
" Dog Fish—Hoi Yek	10
" Eel, Canton—Hoi Yek	10
" Yellow—Wong Shai	10
" Frog—Hoi Kai	10
" Garfish—Sak Yek	10
" Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yek	10
" Haddock—Tao Yek	10
" Halibut—Chung Kwa Yek	10
" Labeo—Wong Yek	10
" Loach—Wa Yek	10
" Lobster—Lung Yek	10
" Mackerel—Chai Yek	10
" Mink Fish—Mun Yek	10
" Mullet—Chai Yek	10
" Oyster—Sak Yek	10
" Pomfret—Kai Yek	10
" Prawn—Yai Yek	10
" Pike—Yai Yek	10
" Salmon—Hoi Yek	10
" Sardine—Yai Yek	10
" Sea Bream—Yai Yek	10
" Sole—Yai Yek	10
" Tuna—Yai Yek	10
" Trout—Yai Yek	10
" Whiting—Yai Yek	10

	Cents.
Shark—Se Yek	10
Shrimp—Hoi	10
Snapper—Lap Yek	10
Sole—Yai Yek	10
Trawl—Wan Yek	10
Turbot—Oho Hoi Yek	10
Turbot, small, fresh water—Keok Yek	10
White Bait—Ngau Yek Chai	10

FRUITS.

	Cents.
Almond—Hung Yek	10
Apple, (California)—Kam San Ping	10
" (Ohio)—Tin Chai Ping	10
" Small—Hoi Tong	10
" Oatmeal—Yai Kai Chai	10
" Banana, fragrant, Canton—Sung Shing	10
" (bitter), Macao—San Hing Chai	10
" Chestnut, Chinese—Fong Luk	10
" Carambola—Young Fat	10
" Cocosnut—Yai Tai	10
" Grape—Siu Tai Tai	10
" Lemon, Chinese—Ning Moong	10
" Lichee, Small Stone—Lai Chai Chai	10
" Peach, Lai Chai	10
" Lime, (Sicilian)—Sai Kwai Ping	10
" Mango, Manila—Lai Sing Moong	10
" Mango, Saigon—Sai Kwai Moong	10
" Marigold, San Chai Yai per doz	10
" Orange, Tin Chai	10
" Small—Tai Kai	10
" Mandarin—Tin Kai	10
" Olive—Pak Lam	10
" Passion Fruit	10
" Pear, (American)—Kam San Shai Li	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sai Li	10
" Peach, Yai Sang	10
" Persimmon, Large—Hung Chai	10
" Pine-apple, 1st quality—Shung Poon	10
" 2nd quality—Shung Poon	10
" Paw-law	10
" and cooking—Chung Yek	10
" Paw-law	10
" Plateau—Tai Chai	10
" Plum, Swallow—Hung Lai	10
" Pomelo, Siam—Chin Lo Yai	10
" Walnut, Hop Ton	10
" Green—Sung Hop Ton	10
" Shanghai Lo Kwai	10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichoke, 3 angled—Shung Hoi Ah	
Chai Chai	7
Bean, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	
Tau	10
Bean, (French), Shanghai—Shung Hoi	
Pin Tai	10
Bean, Sprout—Ah Chai	
Bean, Long—Tao Kok	7
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tai	
Brinjal, Green—Chung Yek Kai	3
Brinjal, Red—Hung Kai	3
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shai	10
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Chai	4
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tai	
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yah hoi...	8
Cassia Shoots, bunch—Kan Shun...	
Calliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai	1
Fa	
Calliflower, Medium size—Chung Yeh	25
Choi-fa	
Calliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	15
Carrots—Kam Shun	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	5
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai	5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai...	
Cilantro, Dried—Con Lat Chai	70
Red—Hung Fa	8
Green—Chang Lai Chai	5
Yung Stuff, English—Kai Lee Choi Liu	5
Cumbers—Chang Kwa	5
Crab Squash—Fu Kwa	15
Cucis—Suen Tai	
Cage, young—Sun Tai Keng	5
Old—Lo Keng	10
Cauld, Shanghai—Lik Kan...	10
Cauld Gern—Suk Mai	
Chines—Yeung Sing Chai	4
Chinai Chai...	
Mandarin—Kwai Lan Ma Tai	5
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

NOTICE.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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LEATH.

LONGUET—At Blankenese, near Hamburg, on the 14th November, 1910, Mr. CARL WILHELM LONGUET, a native of Lubbeck, Germany, of 47th year, in his 47th year. (By wire). Deeply regretted.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1910.

"NOBODY'S RAG."

Our junior morning contemporary has condemned several uncertain German papers for their attitude about Macao. The journal in question has taken a reasonable view of the unreasonable suggestions expressed by the "Irresponsible German Press" (to use a name employed by almost every organ of public opinion in the Far East). Respectable and decent people regard robbery and violence from exactly the same point of view, say Sir Frederick Lugard, Robbers, especially those who commit robbery with violence, ought to be shot. Today is the birthday of a gentleman who ought to command our regard and even our admiration. His conduct under hard conditions has not been bad whatever. In fact it has been very good. His Majesty the King of Portugal, King Manuel, has shown an example to the world in self-denial and filial piety, as well as patriotism. Today he comes of age, and his Majesty is doubtless filled with thoughts of "O Lusitania" and their duty in the present crisis. To days telegram from the loyal and really, very fine men who belong to the "Bibliotheca Portuguesas," addressed to His Majesty to his temporary residence in the manner of the

Orleans family in England, expresses a feeling which every honest man should share. Long live King Manuel! We who are not ashamed to declare our sentiments of devotion to Law and Order under Monarchical Institutions, are not afraid nor ashamed to proclaim our ardent wish for the welfare of Portugal under her king of twenty-one years old. He is a truly "good sort," as many Englishmen can testify. He can do a day's "job of work" along with anybody, and if anything, takes life rather too seriously. The Portuguese of the Bibliotheca Portuguesa in Hongkong have done well in telegraphing their loyal congratulations to such a Sovereign. "All these things being so," why does our morning contemporary use the following words: "It suffices that the Portuguese flag, still flies over Macao, and is likely to continue." Here we have, for the first time in our memory, to quarrel with a contemporary who ought to know better. The Portuguese flag! Where is it? There is a miserable bit of red and green cloth wagging on a flagstaff that once—not very long ago—was distinguished by a flag which had the honour to be saluted by such soldiers as Wellington, Crauford, Dundonald and Bercford. The others have, the mean spirited men who are not brave enough to admit that they are oath-breakers, hauled down the flag which more loyal and more faithful men still regard as their own. What would happen if a gang of pirates took possession of the Government of Great Britain, commandeered the resources of the Bank and ordered the Archbishop of Canterbury to retire into private life? We British know that such an event is so lacking in actuality that even comic opera might hardly admit it as a laughter-producing scene. But the tyrants who are now dishonouring Fair Lusitania have committed even worse crimes. Our Chinese friends are looking on at all this with eyes which are models of veiled contempt. Elsewhere their thoughts have been uttered. The Peking newspapers have not hesitated to show their scorn for creatures who have lowered the flag that we all of us honoured and respected as that of Vasco da Gama and Albuquerque. The Portuguese were led by a Brigades to victory against a Spanish tyrant. In those days the Spaniards were "conquistadores," they had the finest army in the world. But little Portugal won her victory. Her men were so loyal, so very true. Now we are faced with the necessity of seeing the Portuguese flag vanish for ever in these waters and from the lands where the "Santo Nome de Deus em China" was brought by men who were of a different mould from the usurpers of power who are now muddling affairs in Portugal.

ROADS.

The study of history leads one into strange by-ways. It is only after many deviations that one finds oneself on the home road. It is after all very simple to discover, but most people are such muddle heads that they usually do not. The only successful nations have been road-makers. The Romans, whose ideas of discipline and self-denial still continue to inspire the minds and control the destinies of mankind, were the pioneers of civilized road-making in the Continent of Europe as well as in the barbarous isles of Albion and Eiberia. Straight and smooth, unwavering and uncompromising, are the Roman roads. The Asiatics have been less successful in this matter. The Chinese have not done badly, however. The awful misgovernment of the past hundred years has, of course, shown itself in the condition of the roads. Who remembers the dear old days, before the railway, when to get from Tientsin to Ho Hsiu in one day in a Peking cart or even on pony-back was an undertaking which might be either a picnic or a tragedy? "Time turns the old days to derision," and the work of that useful engineer and great organizer, Mr. Kinder, lies, rival, side by side with the stone road of the Emperor K'ang Hsi. The carts still go, not mocking, but regardless of the railway. Yesterday, the European Y.M.C.A. Debating Society occupied its mind about "Communications in China." The question of "Trade Routes" was dealt with by a Commission of four gentlemen—viz., Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Hutchings. The findings of the Commission were naturally assented to by every reasonable person who was present. These debates are very interesting, and will, we think, be more useful as they become more known to the public. We append a list of often discoveries made in the course of their investigations into things Chinese by the four gentlemen above named. In our opinion, these gentlemen discovered too much for a debate among friendly (but in reality not of quite up to China) amateurs, and enough, quite enough for the grave consideration of Chinese in power who really matter. The findings of the Commission were as follows:—(1). The present system of railways does not adequately meet the needs of the country. (2). The Chinese proneness to regard railways as a means of foreign aggression, not without reason in view of the fate of the South Manchuria Railway, the Heilmintun-Pakumen and recent squabbles over railway loans) is a cause of delay. (3). The com-

munication recognizes the absolute necessity for extension of communications. (4). It is necessary to look into the matter of river conservation. (5). As communications increase, and increasing, promote trade and industry, the cost of living will go up. (6). As roads and railways open up China, her sea-borne traffic will greatly increase, thus stimulating her merchant marine. (7). It is urgent to connect existing lines with lines outside China's borders. (8). At suitable places (bridges across ravines, etc.) toll gates be placed to assist in upkeep and improvement of roads. (9). This Commission is of the opinion that the extension and perfecting of trade routes in China and the consequent and necessary influx of foreigners will probably very seriously affect the problem of Asiatic emigration, and that plans be investigated in regard to this to preserve harmony between the nations concerned. These findings may not appear very original or startling to critics who were not present at the debates, bits of which they are content to read very carefully in the columns of a newspaper. But the Chinese take them seriously, especially the coming generation. In the hands of the young men of China lies the future of their race.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CHINESEMAN was fined \$15 or one month's imprisonment at the Magistracy this morning for having five tael of prepared opium in his possession.

TEN coolies were charged before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Police Court this morning for gambling in Nallah Lane, Wanchai. The ten were fined \$4 each.

MR. D'ETTINGER, until recently Russian Consul-General in Fusan (Korea) is at present in Shanghai en route to Hongkong, where he has been appointed Consul.

A FRIENDLY game of hockey will take place to-morrow afternoon at St. Ignace's between the Queen's College hockey team and the 87th Company, Royal Garrison, Artillery, Bully-off 4.45 p.m. sharp.

A MUSICAL correspondent at the Elitadford writes: "Mr. Lloyd George then obliged with 'Lead of My Fathers.' The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his rendition of the famous land song, gave its full title value to every note."

GERMAN tailors and dressmakers are bewailing the fact that the Kaiser's family have a habit of patronising London, Paris, and other foreign firms to the exclusion of German outfitters. They assert that the Germans are no longer behind their English and French rivals in style and workmanship.

DURING the recent Yeomanry exercises at Ludgershall, England, Major Winston Churchill, the British Cabinet Minister, was invited to box with an officer of the Bucks Hussars. He accepted, and after a few minutes' sparring, his opponent landed a hard blow straight from the shoulder on the Home Secretary's jaw. Mr. Churchill fell and was counted out.

A HIGHLY important discovery was made by the Shanghai Municipal Police the other night in a native house at the back of the Alhambra four roulette wheels were found, and in view of the reputation this particular locality has enjoyed in former days the find is more than interesting. The police took possession of them, but so far it has not been ascertained how long they have been in the house or with what ultimate object in view.

THE Dresden (Saxony) police recently raided an alleged massage house where frightful orgies were found to be in progress. Many society ladies are involved. The keepers (if the establishment were arrested. They confessed to the true nature of the "massage house" and gave the names of several well-known people who were in the habit of visiting it. The accused, a married couple, committed suicide by strangulation after being remanded to the cell. Many of those compromised by the revelations have fled from the city.

A SUM of £1,000 in gold has been found hidden in egg cups, teapots, teacups, and under the bed at an artisan's dwelling in Ardara road, Bray, County Wicklow, occupied by an old woman named Mrs. Jack. Mrs. Jack, who lives alone, was taken ill recently, and, as it was stated that she was possessed of enormous wealth and there was fear lest she might die, the police searched the house, and, in addition to the gold, it was found that the old woman had £200 to her credit in a Dublin bank and securities in various companies.

An important transaction in German shipping circles was completed on 10th ult. The Hamburg-America Line and the German Steam Navigation Company, of Bremen, have agreed to work now for joint account. The steamers of the H.M.L. will participate in the freight service of the Hamburg-America Line between Europe and the Far East while the Hamburg-America Line will share in the H.M.L. freight service between Europe and India. By this agreement, coming into force on Jan. 1, 1911, Hamburg gains a service to India by a Hamburg shipping company. Hitherto the Hamburg-America Line had no connection with India in spite of an agreement between the Hamburg-America Line and the H.M.L. which was signed the latter to sail from Calcutta to Hamburg. The agreement of the joint trade with the Far East will be with the Hamburg-America Line, while the trade with India will be controlled by the H.M.L. Company.

H.M. DOM MANUEL II.

CONGRATULATORY TRIUMPH.

Despite the political changes in Portugal brought about by the catastrophe in the peninsula last month and the consequent change in the form of Government, there are still to be found, we are happy to state, loyal subjects of a King who, though exiled by force of circumstances from the land of his birth, still can lay claim to the loyalty and allegiance of his faithful subjects—all honour to them! It is our pleasant duty to record a most graceful incident that took place to-day on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of His Majesty Dom Manuel II. The members of the Bibliotheca Portuguesa and a section of the Portuguese community resident in Hongkong, through the President of the Portuguese Library—a institution distinct and wholly dissociated from the Club Lusitano—despatched a telegram to London to His Majesty tendering their dutiful congratulations on the auspicious occasion. The telegram was worded in Portuguese and is as follows:—

"MANUEL I. REI PORTUGAL.
"Wood Norton, London. "Socios Bibliotheca Portuguesa e leaes vassallos felicitam Vossa Magestade aniversario natalicio."
"CUNHA, President."

Translated it reads:—"Manuel King Portugal. Wood Norton, London. Members Bibliotheca Portuguesa, vassals and loyal vassals congratulate your Majesty natal anniversary."
"CUNHA, President."

There can be no doubt that this touching message will appeal to His Majesty who will rejoice to know that near by his dominions beyond the seas, if there are traitors, there are at the same time men and gentlemen who have the courage of their conviction and are not ashamed to own that their adherence to King and Country is as steadfast now as when the King held the sceptre of his unstable Throne surrounded as he was by a band of traitorous ruffians ready to bound down their Sovereign while yet serving the crown under a solemn oath of allegiance.

HARVESTON'S CIRCUS.

After the performance, in aid of the F.M.S. Relief Fund at Harveston's Circus to-night, a special train will run for the convenience of Peak residents, which arrangement has been made through the courtesy of the High Level Tramway Company. There should, therefore, be a bumper house at Causeway Bay to-night. Mr. Wilton's promised feat "inside the tiger's cage with 'Snipes' and Bruin ought to be a drawing card.

The next matinee takes place to-morrow.

RETIREMENT OF SIR PELHAM WARREN.

The N. C. D. News of 9th inst. states:—It will be learnt with general regret that Sir Pelham L. Warren, K.C.M.G., B.E.M., a Consul-General at this Port, has resigned, and that he may be expected to leave Shanghai early in the new year. Sir Pelham Warren's retirement from active work will bring to a close a long and honourable official career, and his departure will be deplored by the British community, whose interests he has always ably upheld, and among whom he enjoys great personal popularity.

Sir Pelham Warren entered the Chinese Consular Service over forty years ago and is the course of his long career has resided at many of the Chinese ports. In the eighties he was for a long time in Formosa, receiving his promotion to the rank of Consul at Taiwan in 1886. It was while he was holding this appointment that he was instrumental in saving thirteen members of the shipwrecked crew of the Lowden Casals from the clutches of the Formosan aborigines. He became Consul-General in Hankow during 1899 and while nominally at this post he was in reality Acting Consul-General for Shanghai from July 1, 1899, until October 6, 1900.

Sir Pelham Warren was in Shanghai all through the Boxer outbreak and when the Legations were besieged and communication between them and their Governments interrupted, he was virtually the British Minister to China. It was his negotiations which led to the famous proclamation issued from Nankin on July 3, 1900, and reading: "We, the Viceroy of the Kwangtung and Liangshu provinces, undertake to hold ourselves responsible for the security of foreign life and property within our respective jurisdictions as well as in the province of Chekiang, so long as the Treaty Powers do not land troops in either the Yangtze Valley or the Province of Chekiang." This undertaking was loyally observed on both sides. It was Sir Pelham Warren also who conducted negotiations with Yase Shih-hai, then Governor of Shantung, with a view to protecting foreign lives and property within his jurisdiction. From October, 1900, to April 17, 1901, Sir Pelham Warren was employed upon special service at Shanghai as Political Officer in charge of British interests in the Yangtze. He received a C.M.G. on January 1901, was definitely transferred to the post of Consul-General at Shanghai on July 1, of the same year, and in June 1901 was knighted. Ever since that date except for a short period of leave, Sir Pelham Warren has been Consul-General here. His firmness at the time of the 1905 riot only resulted in his prompt suppression, but also prevented a recurrence of trouble from the "Tania," and, under timely valiant threats, put forward his extraordinary demands for the settlement of the trouble.

Much of Sir Pelham Warren's work has naturally been shrouded in secrecy at the time, but the subsequent results have been apparent to all, and the community will not be slow to recognize the value of his services.

We understood that the post of Consul-General at Shanghai had been offered to Mr. E. R. Halifax, C.M.G., Consul-General at Hankow.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

IMPERIAL POSTAL SERVICE.

[Special Telegrams for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

H.E. Tang Shao Yi, the President of the Board of Posts and Communications, has held a consultation with the Revenue Department on the subject of the taking over of the Imperial Post Office from the Customs. The Revenue Department has acquiesced in the matter and the service will accordingly be transferred to the Board at the end of the current year.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly has petitioned the Throne for a revision of the Administration of the various yamens, and for Imperial sanction of the new Penal Code. The petitions have been approved by Imperial Edict.

TRANSFER OF HIGH OFFICIALS.

H.E. Shen Kung Pao, the vice-President of the Board of Posts and Communications, is to be appointed Governor of Shantung in place of H.E. Sun Pao Chai, the present Governor, who will be transferred to Peking to fill the position of vice-President of the Board of Posts and Communications.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

Prince Tsai Hsun has memorialized the Throne to the effect that China is now in a very critical situation and that if Parliament is not established before the time appointed by the Throne, the people will assume an impatient attitude. The Prince Regent read the memorial with considerable chagrin.

PROPOSED TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

Prince Tsai Tso has suggested the establishment of a tobacco monopoly in order to raise funds for the reorganization of the Military system. The proposal has been forwarded to the Board of Finance for consideration.

PUBLIC LOANS.

The plan for raising a public loan drawn up by Duke Tsai Tso has been submitted to the Throne, and will be forwarded to the National Assembly for discussion.

LOAN FOR HUNAN PR VINCE.

A memorial regarding the Bill for a public loan for Hunan by the National Assembly for Imperial decision and an Edict has been issued in which it is stated that there has been negligence in not placing the Bill for the loan before the Provincial Assembly of Hunan for discussion before submitting it to the Throne; but inasmuch as it had already been sanctioned by a previous Imperial Edict through the recommendations of the Board of Finance, permission would be granted.

ORDER FOR KRUUP GUNS.

The President of the Board of War, H.E. Yim Chang, has ordered fifty quick-firing guns from the Krupp works for the Chinese troops.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Tsai Jen Tien Yu has accepted the post of Director-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

STUDENTS FOR ITALY.

The Chinese Minister to Italy, H.E. Wu Chung-lem, has cabled to the Board of Education suggesting that students should be sent to that country to study the fine arts. The Board has communicated the suggestion to the National Assembly.

SCHOOLBOYS IN TROUBLE.

THREE YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Three Portuguese youths were brought up before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy this morning on eleven charges of larceny on various dates. Mr. Leo Almeida appeared for the defendants and Mr. Gardiner represented Mr. Wheeler, one of the complainants in the case. The others appeared in person.

The owners of the stolen goods and the respective amounts are as follows:—A. Neilson, 31, Robinson Road (\$53.00). M. J. D. Stephens, 14, Upper Albany (\$40.00). Mr. Braidwood, 4, Bingham Path (\$4.00). G. Hailey, 4, Conduit Road (\$56.50). Mr. Plummer, 35, Robinson Road (\$37.00). A. W. Grant, 5, Seymour Terrace \$19.00; M. Lampert, Melchers & Co. 100000; E. M. Haselard, 5, Park View 100.00; Mr. Maud A. Wheeler, 130, McDonald Road \$47.00; Bernard B. Harker, 134, Seymour Terrace 150.00; Mrs. A. Wheelhouse 17, Conduit Road 10.00.

Mr. Almeida informed the Court that defendants pleaded guilty to all charges and asked his Worship not to pass sentence, as defendants' parents would undertake to deal with them severely and would detain them in a reformatory. The first defendant had been previously convicted and fined \$75 for using a rifle on a Chiaoan. The doctor was prepared to send in a letter regarding the mental condition of this boy.

Mr. Gardiner—I am not pressing the charge on the little one.

His Worship ordered the defendants to be detained in Police custody for three days and to appear again on Friday. The stolen property was ordered to be returned to the owners. A portion of the stolen articles were placed in the Lee Hing and Kwai On pawn shops for \$400.00. The dealers have handed the stolen articles to their owners, with full receiving compensation.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General to-day:—

Manila, Nov. 15, 1910.
Cyclone or Typhoon W. of Luzon more than 100 miles distant, inclining northward.

Manila, November 15, 1910.
Cyclone or Typhoon W. of Luzon, with its centre about 100 miles north of Manila, moving W. N. W. at 10 m.p.h.

JOHN GRANT ARRESTED.

AFTER RETURNING FROM TAIPO.

After a short visit to Tai-po John Grant returned to the Colony and put up at the Imperial Hotel under the name of K. Roberts. This, of course, did not work successfully after the report of yesterday. Sergeant Willis arrested Grant last night in the above hotel and he will appear before a local Magistrate to-morrow on two serious charges, particulars of which have already appeared in our columns.

"BEDFORD" RELIEF ENTERTAINMENT.

BALANCE SHEET OF FUND.

We have received the following accounts of the Bedford Relief Fund from Mr. G. Balloch, Hon. Treasurer of the Fund:—

To Hire of Furniture from Chung Fa	\$15.00
Cost of Festivity Bamboo	15.00
Cost of Tickets South China Morning Post	5.50
Cost of Posters Messrs. Guden & Co.	10.00
Coolie Hire for carrying plants	5.40
Amount paid City Hall Committee for study expenses	26.60
Cost of advertising in Tam. Co. S.	15.00
Acting fee for "The Chattering" £125.00 at exchange 1/10 13/6	22.4
Stamp on Comp order	0.10
Discount on Native notes and Subsidiary Coins	2.33
Amount remitted to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London £173 31.91 at exchange 3/10 1/2 and stamp	7,817.03
	\$19,400

By Proceeds of Entertainments

Private Subscription

\$1,705.00

\$19,400

"YORK'S" ROUGH PASSAGE.

GERMAN MAIL STEAMER IN SEVERE TYPHOON.

The following is taken from the Straits Times of 7th inst.:

The German mail steamer York arrived this morning some hours late as the result of encountering a severe typhoon on the trip down from Hongkong. Some interesting details of the weather follow, together with an address which was presented to Captain J. Randermann by the 251 passengers whose experience was not wholly comfortable during the trip, and who wished to acknowledge the skill with which the ship was handled.

The York cleared from Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Wednesday last, passing Gap Rock light house at 3.30 p.m. Prior to leaving Hongkong Capt. Randermann called at the meteorological observatory to ascertain the weather conditions, and was informed that a typhoon at 9 a.m. was central in W. N. 110 deg. E. and was travelling between West and W. N. W. A. course was therefore taken to the westward of the Paracel Islands. The expectation of bad weather was quickly realized. At noon on Thursday, the barometer commenced to fall rapidly and the wind increased to a strong N.E. gale. At 4 p.m. the wind shifted to a steady, showing the typhoon was passing in front of the vessel. Throughout the night and next day it blew great gusts with heavy rain and high seas. The York took a great many big seas right over the upper deck, but no damage was done.

It need hardly be said that the necessary accompaniment of the weather was a vast amount of internal misery among the passengers, with a relative gain to the ship's tender. At noon on Friday, a straight course was taken, the barometer rising slowly, showing that the typhoon had passed in front. According to Capt. Randermann's observations, the centre of the typhoon must have struck the coast of Annam about Nov. 3 at 9 p.m. near Cape Batangan. He then fore slowed down speed and took up a S. E. course to avoid running into the centre. This observation, conformed with the notice of the Hongkong observatory, shows that the typhoon travelled in a W. N. W. direction, with an average velocity of 18 nautical miles per hour.

In the trying experiences the steamer came through, the Captain remarks that not a murmur or sign of complaint was exhibited among his 251 passengers, and their opinion is recorded in their own words in an address presented to the Captain yesterday:—

"To Captain J. Randermann, Master, 1st York:

We, the undersigned passengers on board the German mail steamer York, en route from Hongkong to Singapore, desire in this way to express to Capt. J. Randermann, his officers and crew, our heartfelt gratitude and sincere appreciation of the splendid manner in which the good ship York was handled, during the unusually severe typhoon encountered on this trip.

We approach to thoroughly the able seamanship displayed by Capt. J. Randermann, his skill as a navigator, his courage, and his presence as a captain, his sense of loyalty to his ship, her owners and his passengers, his familiarity with which he remained on the bridge during long hours of physical and mental weariness, the cheer with which he bore his responsibility, the confidence he inspired in his passengers, and the consideration shown to them.

We commend to the officers of the Company at Bremen and to the travelling public the services of Capt. J. Randermann, his officers and crew, and their appreciation of the splendid manner in which the good ship York was handled, during the unusually severe typhoon encountered on this trip.

COUNT HAYASHI ON THE
TARIFF QUESTION.

Count Hayashi, the former Japanese Ambassador in London, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the last Saito Ministry, is quoted by the Tokyo Press as stating that with regard to Great Britain's opposition to the new Japanese tariff it will remain unknown whether the British Government will accept the verdict of public opinion which is decidedly antagonistic to the new tariff. So far as the Count's observation went, Great Britain is a country where public opinion is much respected and it is, therefore, pretty certain that the British Government will be largely influenced by the feeling raised against the proposed tariff of this country, according to which the duties on certain articles from England will be raised by from

TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT.

Feeling the amount of the increase, there can be little wonder that British merchants have raised strong opposition to the new tariff. In certain quarters the opinion was recently expressed that the tariff question has been taken up by the Conservatives as a weapon with which to attack the Asquith Government, whose object it is to maintain the present free trade system. The strong opposition thus far raised against the new tariff is not based on such a political scheme.

Count Hayashi proceeds to state that public opinion in England has taken such firm hold it is imperative that Japan should consider as to whether the Anglo-Japanese Alliance may not be affected by the issue of the tariff question. The Count emphasizes the fact that the Alliance was established in accordance with public opinion in England which took the initiative in the matter. That Japan has taken her position in the ranks of first-class Powers was largely due to the existence of the Alliance. It will, therefore, be very foolish for Japan to insist upon the enforcement of a high tariff merely for the purpose. The Japanese people should, hopes the Count, assist the Government in

DEVISING SUITABLE MEASURES

with a view to settling the tariff question in favour of Japan's ally. Count Hayashi remarks that he fully understands the character and true sentiments of his British friends. Their opposition to the new Japanese tariff is apparently based on a desire to protect their trade interests. Should Japan introduce amendments to certain objectionable points in the new tariff the British will naturally understand the goodwill and true motives of the Japanese authorities and people. Count Hayashi earnestly hopes as soon as Diet meets in December that the Tokyo Government will submit a

BILL AMENDING THE NEW TARIFF.

There are some who fear that in the event of the new tariff being amended in favour of Great Britain other Powers will also bring forward similar claims in revising the existing tariff. No such anxiety need be entertained. Certain kinds of articles have been, and will be imported to Japan from England alone, and for this reason amendments regarding these items in the new tariff will not largely affect the interests of other countries. The higher the tariff the smaller the Customs receipts, and it is to be hoped that the Japanese Government will not hesitate to amend the new tariff.

Count Hayashi thinks that if the Tokyo Government fully admits the blunder thus far committed in revising the old tariff and submits to the Diet a Bill to this effect the representatives of the people will approve such measure without hesitation. In that event, a question of responsibility will arise between the Government and Diet, but that is no affair of domestic politics. The tariff question is far more important and must be solved in a manner satisfactory to the parties concerned.

YELLOW FEVER IN WEST
AFRICA.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Mr. Robert Boyer, who has just returned to London from West Africa, advised members of the African Trade Association of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the question of yellow fever in West Africa the other day.

He said that it is a very old time they would be in possession of facts which would throw a great deal of new light upon the diseases of the West Africa coast, and as the result they would probably be large in taking very radical steps to diminish if not entirely to eradicate one of the chief causes of mortality on that coast. He had come to the conclusion, as a result of his own observations, reading and inquiries, that yellow fever was endemic to the coast of Africa, and that for years it had been mistaken for malaria. There was no doubt that a large error in diagnosis had been committed. He found that many men had died on the coast from yellow fever whose deaths had been attributed to malaria. In regard to Sierra Leone, yellow fever had never been absent from that State since 1846, and it always attacked those who had most recently arrived. It was even described by natives as "the disease of the newcomers." He reminded the meeting that the mortality returns in Sierra Leone had greatly improved. One cause for this was the new people used mosquito nets and exercised greater care in living generally. He went on to say that it was *Stegomyia* which was the cause of all the trouble. It had been said that this mosquito was most difficult to tackle. As a matter of fact it was the easiest to get rid of. If they kept on attacking it, not only would they never hear anything more of yellow fever, but what was far more important, the death-rate on the coast would go down with a rush, and many other diseases would disappear. It was not expensive to deal with, and it was not necessary to get rid of the disease, but to keep it under control. He said that he had seen the mosquito only in the West Africa coast.

CHINA AS A BUYER.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics reports the foreign purchases of China in 1909 as about 37,000,000 dollars. This is less than the imports of Argentina or Canada and only 10 per cent more than those of Australia. It is a considerable gain over the purchases of 1895, 18,500,000 dollars, and a long step ahead of 1907, 23,000,000 dollars, the import figures of 1879; yet even in 1909 China's imports were less than a dollar a head.

The report calls attention to the growing independence of oriental countries.

As against their former dependence upon the Occident, China's imports from India advanced from 20,000,000 dollars in 1895 to 25,000,000 dollars in 1909, while imports from Great Britain dropped from 47,000,000 dollars to 4,000,000 dollars. Purchases from Japan increased from 34,000,000 dollars to 38,000,000 dollars, while the purchases from the United States declined from 26,000,000 dollars to 20,500,000 dollars. Imports across the Russian boundary and from Russian ports in the Pacific increased from 5,500,000 dollars to 9,450,000 dollars, while imports from Continental Europe, excepting Russia, increased from 18,350,000 dollars to 20,100,000 dollars. Just how far the producers of the Orient will in the coming years be able to control the trade of China in competition with the producers of Europe and America remains to be seen, as does the pace of China's economic and commercial development.

Railway construction should and doubtless will mark a

CONSIDERABLE DRAWT ON EUROPE AND

THE UNITED STATES.

for equipment and supplies. Excepting the Manchurian line China now has only about 2,500 miles of railway, a very slender system for so vast a country; but several new lines are projected or under construction, and another ten years will probably see a considerable increase in the total mileage. Presumably these lines will create and stimulate, as they have elsewhere, demand for a wider range of commodities; for the thousand and one articles of personal comfort and adornment and of household conveniences that are now regarded as necessities by the people of the Occident—telephones and automobiles, forks and chafing dishes, tin shoes, and shirt waists, false teeth and kodaks. At present the foreign requirements of the Chinese are largely rudimentary, a few foot-stuffs in comparatively scanty quantity, a relatively small quantity of cloth and a larger quantity of material for the manufacture of cloth, kerosene oil and a limited assortment of metal and metal goods. Some day they will probably want pianos, kitchen stoves, phonographs, bar fixtures, sectional bookcases, cold storage plants and aeroplanes. Meanwhile their demand for foreign cotton and cotton goods of all kinds is only about

35 CENTS A HEAD, and their total imports of foodstuffs for a year would hardly feed the nation for a single day. The Chinese will be importers on an extensive scale only when their wants are greatly increased and their purchasing power is multiplied. The present indications are that for the present at least a good share of their requirements will be supplied by their immediate neighbours who know their needs and strive to meet them.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Libbert and Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:—

Our market has been inactive owing to the native quarterly credit-renewal day with the Chinese banks and their clients, which is now over and also the race holidays which have intervened. There seems to be however a somewhat better feeling about the Yarn market being the chief indicator at present of an improving demand. Stockholders are naturally in evidence, the other dependencies putting forward very little inquiry up to the present. It is expected that Newchwang will be a buyer of supplies as soon as the Manchurian bean crop begins to move in quantity, but up to the present the principal exporters are holding off from entering the market as prices are high considering the fact that the crop of beans in Manchuria this year is enormous, and is estimated to be as much as fifty per cent greater than last year in the Kwangchensu district.

FOREIGN SQUADRONS IN THE
FAR EAST.

A JAPANESE STATEMENT.

Before a committee of the Kokumishi, Captain Otori of the Navy Department explained why the powers keep insignificant standing fleets in the East. According to the *Japan Advertiser*, he gave the following reasons:—

1. A powerful standing fleet in the East would be exposed to great danger in case of war with another Power which has better advantages in the East in point of geography, transportation, naval bases, etc. Should the fleet be annihilated a second dispatched from home would also meet the same fate. This was the case with the Russian Navy during the late war.

2. The maintenance of a powerful standing fleet in the East would jeopardize the main fleet at home, so that it would be difficult to keep the balance with the home fleet of another Power.

3. The expansion of the standing fleet in the East would betray an aggressive policy.

4. The development of shipbuilding and improvement of arms have enabled a fleet to accomplish distant navigation, as was proved by the Baltic Fleet during the late war. A powerful fleet could therefore be immediately dispatched to the East whenever such necessity occurs.

5. The development of shipbuilding has increased the speed of warships, and the completion of the Panama Canal will greatly shorten the distance between the East and West. Thus it will be as easy to send a fleet to the East as it is to send a fleet to the West.

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

Mr. Uchida, Director of the Formosan Civil Administration, who returned to Taipei on the 10th inst. from a tour of inspection in South Formosa, is quoted by a Taipei dispatch for the following remarks on the aborigines:—

"Over ten years have now elapsed since Japan assumed control of Formosa, but order has not yet been perfectly established in the island and much is still hoped from the ability and discretion of the administrative officials. The aborigines are very brave and determined by nature, but they are equally sincere and simple. When they once submit themselves to the Japanese authorities, they love and respect the police, just as children do their parents. The aborigines are very materialistic in their ideas, but if the law is impartially and justly administered, they can be easily ruled. It is the duty of the administrative authorities to transform them into good and faithful subjects of His Majesty the Emperor, and all officials in Formosa, high and low, must be fully alive to the importance of their duty."

AMERICAN-CHINESE RELATIONS.

It is now a fact beyond discussion that America can have a lot to gain, practically speaking, in the way of concessions in China, says a Hecchi correspondent. It is also an undeniable truth that China is willing to approach America rather than any other power in seeking the means to escape from her present financial dilemma. Some years ago the question of an American-Chinese alliance was first broached and this proposition has always been looked upon with favour on both sides of the Pacific, but since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Agreement, the movement has gained an added impetus. Added to this are the recent visits of the American Secretary of War, Dickinson, and the American Tourist Party to China and the visit of Prince Tsai Heng to America, all of which have greatly strengthened the relations between the two countries and added fuel to the already glowing relations existing between both shores of the Pacific. There are many rumours afloat as to just the course that this cordiality will take, but the most important are the rumours of America's lending money to China for railroad construction, redemption of public bonds, coinage reform and military and naval expansion. It is believed that Secretary Dickinson bore some important propositions from the United States Government to the Chinese Consul, dealing with these questions. The American Tourist Party has also created a good deal of favourable attention in China and will no doubt serve as a great aid in attaining the desired ends. Americans residing in China are represented as being disappointed at the outcome of these two visits, as they confidently hoped that the visits bore more important aims than simply that of sight-seeing. Even with these hopes disappointed the Americans residing in China based some hopes on the recent advent of Yuan Shih-kai to the capital, for it was thought that the pro-American statesman would be restored to his former favour. As far as is known now, such hopes have proved groundless and there is every reason to believe that they will remain so for quite a while to come.—*Japan Advertiser*.

ZINC MINES.

The following was the result of operations during October.

	OUTPUT.	Pkts.
Tributors' Ore		3668
Mine Ore		40974
Total output		40640
	VALUE.	
Tributors' Ore		\$ 1850.00
Mine Ore		\$98,500.00
Total Value		\$100,350.00
	ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
Tributors' Ore		280.00
Mine Ore		\$ 7,858.00
Total Profit		\$ 77,658.00
	KARANG TREATED.	
From shafts cub. yds.		30,213.75
Open cast		7,215.75
Total cubic yards		37,429.50

PORTUGAL AND GREAT
BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

A LONDON OPINION.

In view of the interest taken here as to England's probable attitude vis-à-vis the world's youngest Republic, the following comments by the *Pall Mall Gazette* affords interesting reading:—

In the matter of our attitude towards the youngest of the Republics, it may possibly be decided by Lord John Russell's ruling in 1893, as far as the Comp. d'Etat in Paris. "We do not interfere in any way with other countries' internal affairs," he said. "Should France elect to be a Republic or a Monarchy we should express no opinion. All we should express would be our best wishes for her happiness and welfare." Count Walewski, no doubt, knew what he was to understand by this. The Lord was following Queen Victoria's words to Uncle Leopold about the slowness of certain Powers "to recognize our new *bon frère*," and hoped that the irritation caused by their delay might not breed "real mischief." But the Lord was good enough.

Events Coming.

Thursday, 17th November.
Price Distribution at Diocesan Girls' School by Rev. Rector, Lady Lygon.

Sunday, 20th November.
Cathedral Yacht Club Opening Dinner.

Wednesday, 23rd November.
St. Andrew's Ball.

COMMERCIAL.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagar	.....	4/0
Anglo-Java	.....	7 1/2
Anglo-Malaya	.....	24/
Batavia	.....	51/
Batu Tiga	.....	51/
Bentam	.....	51/
Bekit Kajang (pp)	.....	46/
Carey United	.....	17/6 prem.
Castlefields	.....	117/6
Changkat Serdang	.....	58/
Cheras (part paid)	.....	38/
Do. (fully paid)	.....	51/8
Damanara	.....	147/6 ex div.
Eastern International	.....	13/9 prem.
Glennary	.....	22/00
Highlands and Lowlands	.....	103/
Indragiri	.....	34/
Kamuning	.....	5/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	.....	157/5 ex div.
Landra (fully paid)	.....	—
Landra (ppd.)	.....	67/6
Ledbury	.....	45/
Linggit	.....	12/9
London Asiatic	.....	51/5
London Ventures	.....	61/
Melinau	.....	51/2
Pajamas	.....	33/
Pekoh	.....	17/6 prem.
Sandycroft	.....	33/
Sapong	.....	24/
Seafeld	.....	140/
Shelford	.....	71/5
Singapore & Johore	.....	51/3
Sumatra Pama	.....	10/
Sungai Choh	.....	91/6
Sungai Kapers	.....	13/9
Tangkah	.....	33/9
Torangle	.....	—
United Serdang	.....	112/
United Singapore	.....	51/0
United Sumatra	.....	8/6
United Langkat	.....	80/
Duffa	.....	13/6
Tronoh	.....	37/6
Para Rubber	.....	61/ per lb.

STABBING AFFAIR IN THE
CENTRAL MARKET.

BUTCHERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

As the result of a quarrel which arose between a party of butchers early this morning in the Central Market, during which bamboos and choppers were used, two men have sustained serious injuries. It is learned that one of the men will not recover. Both men are at present lying in hospital in a precarious condition. The Police have the matter in hand but no arrests have been made yet.

At a public bidding at New York on the 28th ult. for the construction of an underground railway between New York and Brooklyn, the highest offer was \$93,800,000 gold.

SHANGHAI papers to hand contain lengthy references to the recent plague disturbances in the Northern Settlement. We reproduce a few interesting extracts from some of the local papers.

The Commissioner of Mooltan, in the Punjab is appealing for relief for 3,000 persons, who are absolutely homeless, and 17,000 persons who are only temporarily sheltered, owing to the Indus River swallowing up three-quarters of the town of Dera Ghazi Khan. Dera Ghazi Khan is on the right bank of the Indus, about 40 miles south-west from Mooltan, and is a large, populous, and commercial place. The bazaar contains 1,500 shops, a great portion of the inmates being engaged in weaving and selling of cloth. There are also manufacturers of silk, cotton, and mixed fabrics of silk and cotton called "loongees," and also of coarse cutlery. The population is about 37,000 nearly half being Hindoos, and the rest Mahomedans.

At an inquest at Lincoln (England), recently, on the body of a woman found in the water at Hull, Captain Boothby, skipper of a vessel trading between Hull and Lincoln, said that, being notified of the fact that a woman was in the water, he went to the spot and caught hold of her with a boathook, but kept her against the side of the boat for some minutes before he took her to the bank. He explained: "They do not allow us at Hull to take a body out until the police officer comes." The Coroner But surely they allow you to save life! Boothby: If it was to pull her round, but she was too far gone. Boothby: admitted that artificial respiration was tried without success. The Coroner: That ten minutes you kept her against the boat have made all the difference. A verdict of found drowned was returned.

EXTRAORDINARY scenes were enacted recently at Circleville, Pennsylvania, as the result of an attempt of the Rev. Thomas Boord, pastor of Wylie-avenue Church, Pittsburg, to sell two of his five children by public auction, reports the *Daily Mail's* New York correspondent. After he had flooded the streets with handbills announcing the weight, age, and character of his little son and daughter, the clergyman appeared at a street corner, where 1,000 people had assembled, and proclaimed that the sale was about to start. He informed the crowd that he was the father of five children, whom he was unable to support. He had, therefore, decided to sell two of them in order to provide them good homes and himself with enough money to support the other three. He was allowed, however, to go no further, as the crowd threatened to lynch him. Mr. Boord appeared at the church as usual in the evening to conduct Divine service, but the congregation blessed him out of the church. With tears in his eyes the clergyman subsequently explained to the reporters that the auction sale was merely a ploy to attract attention to his children, who were being sold for the gratification of the sale of the church.

Co-op's
Advertisement.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to
Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius).

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR"
Capt. G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for
the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 17th
instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1910. 1710

FATAL FIRE IN OSAKA.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire broke out on Monday afternoon (31st ult.) in a house at Chaya-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka, occupied by one Fukusawa, a match manufacturer. Fanned by a strong wind the fire soon spread, and before it was finally got under eight houses were completely, and two others partially destroyed. A little girl five years of age, who happened to be playing in an upper room of the house where the fire originated, was burnt to death. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of some sulphur with which the children in the house had been playing.

Intimations.

PO SING.

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,
NO. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every
description done here. Moderate
Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presents in great
variety and at special rates, suitable to all
tastes and purses.

Poikong, 2nd November, 1910. 1685

HARMSTONS' GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Grand Benefit Performance

IN AID OF THE

H.M.S. "BEDFORD" RELIEF FUND.

Under the Patronage and Presence of H.E. the Governor SIR FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and LADY LUGARD, and H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL ANDERSON, C.B., and COMMODORE O. J. EVES, R.N.

TO-NIGHT

A well-known local resident will enter the Tiger's Cage and take supper with the Tigers and Bear.

COME AND SEE. COME AND SEE.

W. Harmston's Great Somersault Act.

Our Novel Animal Act.

The Double Jockeys.

Novella, the Mimic Wonder.

John Bougal's Great Tiger Act.

The Kavanagh Brothers.

The Great Weitzmann Troupe.

AND

ALL the OLD FAVOURITES.

Piccolo and Fiori.

The Donatos.

The Frolics.

Diek Hayes and Shadow.

N.B.—Special Trains will run before and after the Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box 6 Chairs \$15.00
Single Seat (Box) 5.00
Chairs 2.00
Gallery (Natives only) 1.00
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to 5s and 2s seats.
BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
COL. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON,
W. H. BROWN, Agents. 1617

OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY,

20 YEARS OLD.

Pure, Genuine Cognac Brandy.

Brandy for Medicinal use must not only be genuine, but it must be of the BEST QUALITY obtainable.

This Cognac Brandy blends well with milk, and in this combination forms a wholesome and delicious draught to take before going to bed. It invigorates the system while it calms the nerves, and not only does it bring sleep, but its soothing action makes the sleep more sound and more beneficial.

For BRANDY and EGG, beat up the Yolk of an egg with 2 or 3 ounces of leaf sugar, and a wineglassful of 20 Year Old Liqueur Brandy. This is a wonderful restorative in cases of extreme weakness, to be taken in small quantities at first, and then gradually increased.

Per case of 1 doz. Bottles \$82.50

Per Bottle 2/6

H. PRICE & CO. LTD

12 Queen's Road Central

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 47.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1910.

John J. Buchanan	Raymond
W. E. Williams	Yonghe
W. E. Lued	Waggoner
E. L. Hancock	Waggoner
C. D. Hanson	Waggoner
M. H. Williams	Yarnall
E. Brooks	Yarnall
C. F. A. Mott	Yarnall

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROPRIATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,070 3 0	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 2% 1/10 = \$22.45	1 1/2 %	\$30 sales \$26 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,985	27	26	\$4,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,558	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1909	—	180 buyers
MARINE INSURANCE.								
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$154,187 \$102,701 \$101,000	none	\$15 for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$178 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 205, 19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for 1909 making 15 % in all	1 1/2 %	Tls. 210
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	11,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$10 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$10 per share for 1909	1 1/2 %	\$250
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	11,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	17, 1, 217	\$10 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$5 on account of 1909	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
FIRE INSURANCE.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,840	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$250 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$57,743 \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$2,777	\$1 1/2 % for 1908	—	18 1/2 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	none	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	—	\$21 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$22,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 1/2 %	\$31 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	25	25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	27 537.5	\$6 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 5% ex 1/10 11/16 = \$2.14	—	\$58
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	25	25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	27 537.5	Final div. of 2 1/2 % for 1908 making in all 4 1/2 % for 1908 & 2 1/2 % for 1909	1 1/2 %	\$5 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	2,192,894	A dividend of 2 1/2 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	1 1/2 %	\$2 1/2 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,150	A bonus of 5 %	1 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,000	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 1/2 %	\$130 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$125,892	\$5 for 1897	—	\$12 sellers
Mining.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$1,435	Final div. of 1 1/2 % for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 1/2 %	Tls. 16 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	First year	—	Tls. 12
Rand Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,460	\$5 per share 1910 dividend	5 1/2 %	\$6 1/2 sellers
Orion Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$4.15	—	\$70
Docks, Wharves & Godowns	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	—	\$9 sellers
Fenwick (Gros) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,460	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$55 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$264,847	\$1 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.19 9	—	140 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$12,7 1/2	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 1904 19 0	8 1/2 %	Tls. 72
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 8,26	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 1/2 %	Tls. 95
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 9,222	—	—	—
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4,214	Tls. 6 for year ending 23.2.10	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,233	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,0 1/2	\$2 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,277	\$3 on old shares \$1 1/2 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 1/2 %	\$197
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$27 0	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1909	7 1/2 %	\$70 sales & b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$27 0	45 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$7 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,471	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$13 sales & b.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,471	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 210
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 62,969	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	8 1/2 %	\$55 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	25,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,471	—	—	—
COTTON MILLS.								
Hwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 21 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	—	\$4 1/2 sales & b.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 7 1/2	Tls. 7 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4, 5, 172	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 31.9.09	10 1/2 %	Tls. 51
Lao-keung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4, 5, 172	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 1/2 %	Tls. 50
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4, 5, 172	Tls. 3 for 1909	12 1/2 %	Tls. 150
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	5,004	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	15 % per share for 19 9	6 1/2 %	18 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	60 cents for 1909	—	\$10 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	—	90 cents buyers
Do. (Special shares)	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	60 cents for 1909	—	\$7 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 1/2 %	\$17 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 1/2 %	\$1 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 1/2 %	\$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	6 1/2 %	\$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 1/2 %	\$25 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	9 1/2 %	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Kowloon Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910	5 1/2 %	Tls. 1,100 sales
Matschappi (or) Mijia, Bosch- en Landbouwen plantatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	60 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	None	—	\$8
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	None	—	—
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	None	—	—
Shanghai-Samsa & Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 1,250	No dividend this year	1 1/2 %	Tls. 102 1/2 b.
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	11,200	50	50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	First year	—	\$50 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$1,000	None	—	\$105 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,7 1/2	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 1/2 %	\$5 1/2 sellers
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	60 cents for year ending 31.3.08	6 1/2 %	\$6 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.3.10	1 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	15 cents for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$8 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	99,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000	15 % for 1909	—	\$4 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	—	—

Hotel.

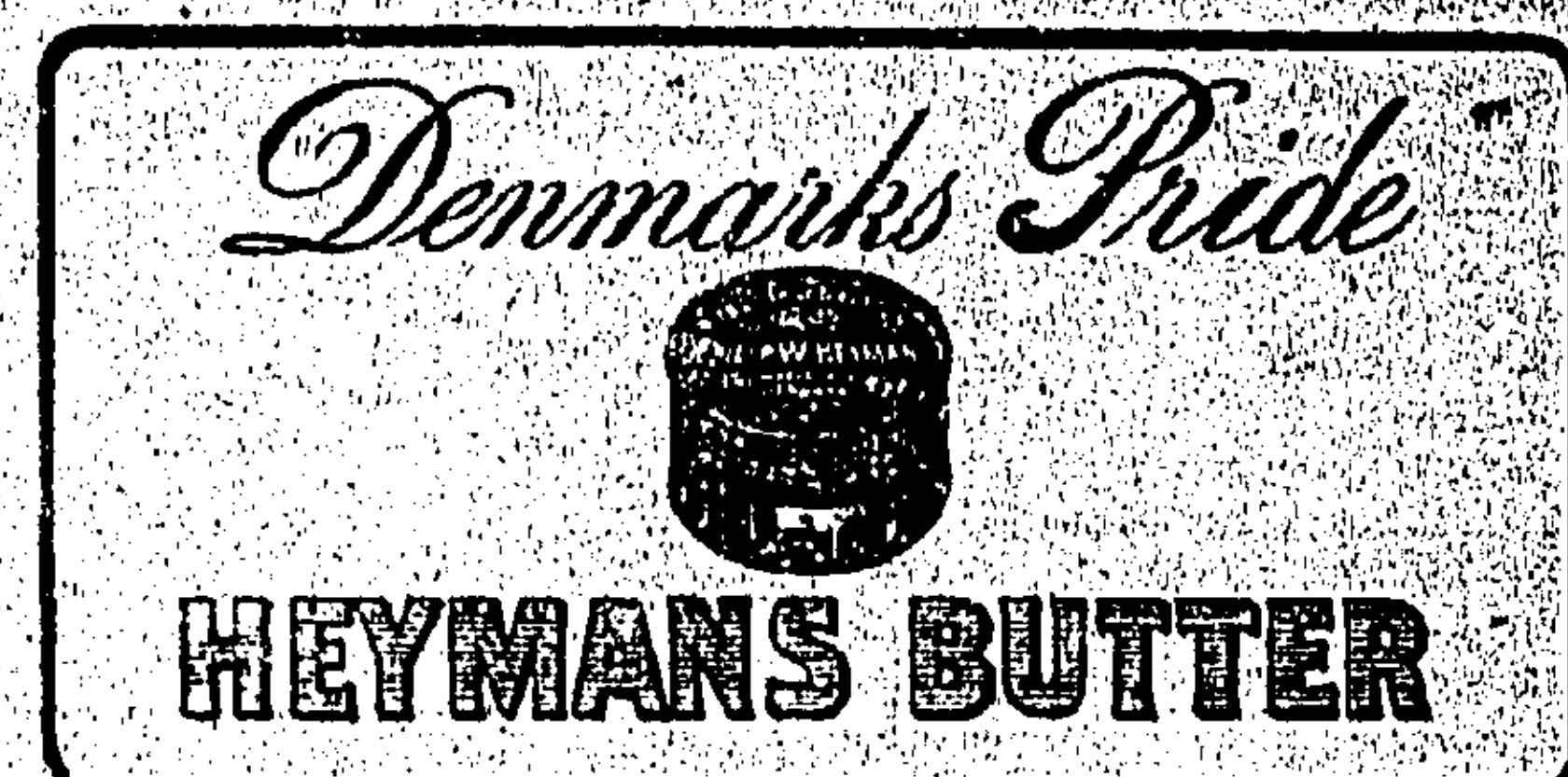
ROLLER SKATING RINK
AT THE
BELLE VIEW HOTEL,
SHAUKWAN ROAD,
Telephone No. 97.

DAILY SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents; and 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.
Season Tickets \$1 each per month.
Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or private Verandahs.
Meals a la carte at all hours.
Dining Rooms can be reserved by application to the Manager.
A String Band will play every WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1910.

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes
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3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes